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THE CLERK'S MARRIAGE.

"You are a brave young man, or a foolish one.'

"Why do you say that?"

"To think of marriage."

"What had bravery or folly to do in the case?"

"The young lady is poor."

"I do not wed her for money."

"There would be some hope for you if she were the possessor of some twenty or thirty thousand dollars. But being as poor as yourself, the folly of this purpose stands out in bold relief. Look before you leap, my friend, there's trouble for you on the other side."

"I am not sordid, Mr. Blair." The young man's fine face glowed, and his eyes flashed with a repressed indignation.

"Not sordid enough, Adrian, for the marriage, as society is now constituted. There are two sides to the question of marriage; the sentimental side and the matter-of-fact side. Now have you looked only on the sentimental side; suppose we consider the matter-of-fact aspects. You are a clerk receiving a salary of $1,000. How much have you saved?"

"Nothing to speak of."

"Nothing! So much the worse. If it cost you $1,000 a year to live, from whence is to come the means of supporting a wife & family?"

"Oh, I've been careless and wasteful in expenditures, as most young men are. I had only myself to provide for, and was self-indulgent. But that must cease of course."

"Granted, for argument's sake. The young lady you propose to marry is named Rosa Newell."

"Yes."

"A charming young girl; well educated, finely accomplished; used to good society, as we say; and just suited for my friend Adrian, if she had money, or he an income of three or four thousand a year. But the idea of making her a happy wife, in the city of New York on a thousand dollars, is simply preposterous. It can't be done, sir, and the attempt will prove ruinous to the happiness of both parties to so foolish an agreement. It is a matter of the easiest demonstration, Adrian; and I wonder that so good an accountant as you are should ere this have tried this question by mathematical rules. Let me do it for you. And first we look at Rosa's present sphere of life. She has a home with a Mr. Hart, an uncle, and is living in rather a luxurious way. Mr. Hart is a man who thinks a deal of appearances, and maintains a domestic establishment that does not cost less than four thousand dollars a year. His house rent is equal to your salary. Now, in taking Rosa from this home, into what kind of a one can you place her?"

A sober hue of thought came over the young man's face.

"You can't afford to rent a house at even one half the cost of Mr. Hart's, even if you were able to buy the furniture," continued Mr. Blair.

"We will board of course," said Adrian. "Housekeeping is not to be thought of in the beginning."

"If not in the beginning, how afterwards?"

The young man looked quite bewildered but did not answer.

"What are you now paying for board?"

"Five dollars a week."

"You would require a parlor and bed-room after marriage."

"Yes."

"At a cost of not less than $15 a week."

"We could hardly afford the parlor."

"Hardly," said his friend. "Well, give up the parlor, and take a pleasant front chamber on the second floor at twelve dollars a week. But the house is not first-class nor the location very desirable. These are not to be had in New York at twelve dollars a week. You cannot afford for Rosa the elegance of her present home. Three dollars more a week for washing and etceteras, and your income is drawn up at the rate of $780 a year. Two hundred and twenty left for clothing and other expenses. And, so far, it has taken nearly three times that sum to meet your own demands. It has a bad look, Adrian."

"I was wasteful and self-indulgent," said the young man, in a voice from which the confident tones had departed. "It will scarcely cost Rosa and me for clothing one-half of what I expend."

"Say one-half, and your income will not reach the demand. What was your tailor's bill last year?"

"One hundred and sixty dollars."

"Say two hundred, including boots, hats, etc."

"Yes."

"You could hardly get this below a hundred and fifty."

"Perhaps not."

The young man's voice was growing husky.

"That will leave seventy dollars for your wife's clothing, and nothing for pleasure, recreation, little luxuries, unanticipated but unavoidable expenses. And if it be so with you two in good health, what will be the condition of things in sickness and with children to support and educate. Adrian, my young friend, there is debt, embarrassment, disappointment and miserable life upon you. Pause and retrace your steps before it is too late. If you love Rosa, spare her from this impending fate. Leave her in her pleasant home, or to grace that of a man better able than you are to provide her with the external blessings of life. You cannot marry on a thousand dollars a year, and it is folly to think of it."

"We could get board for ten dollars a week," said Adrian.

"That would scarcely help the business at all. At best, it would only make a difference in the amount of your indebtedness at the close of each year. It is folly for you to think of it, my young friend. You cannot afford to marry."

"It has a dark look, but there is no holding up now," replied Adrian, in a gloomy way. "We have mutually pledged each other, and the day of our marriage has been appointed."

"I am sorry for you," said the friend, a bachelor of forty, who, on an income of fifteen hundred dollars a year, could see no possible chance for a happy marriage in the city of New York, and preferred celibacy to the embarrassments which he saw hundreds of friends encounter in their attempts to live in style out of all proportion to their resources. "I am sorry for you," he repeated; "but if you will bend your neck to the yoke, you must not complain of the burden you will find yourself compelled to bear."

Strange as it may appear, the young clerk, Henry Adrian, had never before looked this matter of income, expenditure, and style of living, fair in the front. The actual aspect of the case, when clearly seen, threw his mind into a state of troubled bewilderment. He went over and over again the calculations suggested by Mr. Blair, a book-keeper in the establishment where he was employed, cutting off a little from one proposed expenditure and another, but not being able to get the cost of living down to the range of his salary, except when the style was so far below that in which his wife must move, that he turned half sick from its contemplation. The more steadily he looked at the truth, the more heavily came the pressure of its stony weight upon his heart; to go forward was little less than madness, and yet how could he hold back now?

"Rosa sat alone, reading, in one of her uncle's parlors, waiting for her lover. He was later than usual, so late that the book began to lose its interest, and at last lay closed upon her lap; while a shade fell over her expectant face. A single glance at Rosa's countenance revealed the fact that she was a girl of some character. There was no soft voluptuous languor about her, but an erectness of position as she sat; and a firmness of tone in all her features that indicated an active mind and self-reliance. An hour later than usual Adrian came.

"Are you sick, Henry?" asked Rosa as she took his hand, fixing her eyes on his sober face.

"Not sick, but troubled in mind," he replied without evasion.

"Why are you troubled, Henry?" And Rosa drew an arm tenderly around her lover.

"Sit down, and I will tell you. The trouble concerns us both, Rosa."

The young girl's face grew pale. They sat down close together, holding each other's hand. But in Adrian's countenance there was a resolute expression, such as we see on the countenance of a man who had settled a question of difficult solution.

"The day fixed for our marriage is only two months distant," he said. The tone in which he spoke chilled the heart of Rosa. She did not answer but kept her gaze upon his face.

"Rosa we must re-consider this matter. We have acted without forethought."

Her face became paler, her lips fell apart, her eyes had a frightened expression.

"I love you, Rosa, tenderly, truly. My heart is not turning from you. I would hasten, rather than retard, the day of our marriage. But there are considerations beyond that day, which have presented themselves, and demand sober consideration. In a word, Rosa, I cannot afford to marry. My income will not justify the step."

The frightened look went out of Rosa's eyes.

"It was wrong in me ever to have sought your love."

Her hand tightened on his, and she sank close to his side.

"I am a clerk, with only a thousand dollars of income, and I do not see much beyond to hope for. Rosa, the furniture of these parlors cost twice the amount of my salary. The rent of the house in which you now live, is equal to what I receive in a year. I cannot take you from all this elegance into a third class boarding house, the best my means will provide. No, no, Rosa, it would be unjust, selfish, wrong, cruel. How blind in me ever to have thought of so degrading the one I love!"

The young man was strongly agitated.

"And is this all that troubles you, Henry?"

"Is it not enough? Can I look at the two alternatives that present themselves, and not grow heart-sick? If we separate, each taking different ways in life—oh, Rosa, I am not strong enough to choose that alternative!" And his form trembled under the pressure of excitement.

"You love me, Henry?"

The voice of Rosa was calm, yet burdened with feeling.

"As my own life, darling! Have I not said so a hundred times?"

"And even as my life do I love you, Henry!"

For several moments her face lay hidden in his bosom. Then, lifting it, Rosa said:

"I am glad you have spoken on this subject, Henry. I could not approach it myself, but now that we have it before us let it be well considered. Your income is one thousand dollars?"

"Yes."

"A sum large enough to supply all the real wants of two persons who have independence enough not to be enslaved by a mere love of appearance."

"Why, darling, it will require more than half of my salary to pay for respectable boarding."

"Taking it for granted that, after our marriage, I am to sit down in a boarding house with hands folded and idle, dependent on your labor. But I shall not so construe my relation to my husband. I will be a help-mate for him. I will stand by his side; sharing life's burdens."

"All that is in your heart, darling, I know," said Adrian. "But we are hedged around by social forms that act as a hindrance. You cannot help me. Society will demand of us a certain style of living, and we must conform to it or be pushed aside from all circles of refinement, taste and intelligence. I cannot accept this ostracism for you, Rosa. It is not right."

"As if a false, heartless world were more to me than a true, loving husband. Henry, the central point of social happiness is home; as the home is, so will our lives be—rather let me say, as we are, so will our homes be—centres of gloom or brightness, and what others may think of us is really of little account in making up the sum of our enjoyment as we pass through life, but what we are in ourselves is everything. We must be the centres of our own world of happiness, or our lives will be incomplete. Can a fine establishment like this, in which I live in weak dependence, fill the measure of my desires? Can it bring peace and contentment? No, no, Henry. The humblest apartment shared with you would be a palace to my soul, instead. I am not speaking with the romantic enthusiasm of an ardent girl, but soberly, truthfully, Henry. No, dearest, we will not make our lives miserable by living apart, because we cannot make a fine appearance in other people's eyes. God has given love for each other and the means of happiness if we will use them. Let us take his good gifts in thankfulness. You have an income of one thousand dollars. We must not expect to live as those of two, or three, or four thousand dollars a year. Be that folly far from us, Henry. I am equal to the self-denial it will require, if the word 'self-denial' is to be used. Are you not, also? Oh, Henry! is there any joy to be imagined beyond that which flows from the conjunction of two loving hearts? and shall pride and a weak spirit of social conformity come in to rob us of our blessings?"

The young man had come sternly resolved to put off the day of marriage. He parted from his betrothed that night looking forward with golden-hued hopes for its arrival. They had talked over the future, practically and sensibly. The lover's fond pride, which had looked to a fair social appearance for his young wife, gave place to a better view of things. He saw his love had fixed itself upon a true woman, and that the sphere in which their lot was cast all attainable happiness was in store for them, if they would but open their hearts in an orderly way for its reception. One thing said to him by Rosa in that evening's talk we repeat, for the sake of young wives or maidens on the eve of marriage:

"Be mine, dear Henry," said she, "the task of ordering and regulating our domestic affairs in conformity to your means. I will give all thought to that. Your income is fixed, and I shall exactly know the range of expenditures we must adopt. Do not fear debt and embarrassment. These wretched forms shall never enter your home while I stand sentinel at the door. If the husband gives his life and care to work, shall not the wife do the same? If he provides to the best of his ability, shall she not dispense with wise frugality his earnings? She that fails to do this, is not worthy of her position.

"And so you are bent on this folly," said the bachelor clerk, on the day preceding that on which Adrian was to be married.

"Yes, if you choose to call it folly," was the answer.

"Where are you going, to Saratoga?"

"We shall go nowhere."

"What! Will you not make a bridal tour?"

"No. A clerk who only receives a salary of one thousand dollars can't afford to spend it in making a bridal tour."

Mr. Blair shrugged his shoulders, and arched his eyebrows, as much as to say, if I couldn't afford to make a bridal tour, I'd not marry.

On the day after Adrian's wedding, he was at his usual place in the counting room. He received from his fellow clerks a few feeble congratulations, and most of them thought him a fool, to burden himself with a wife not worth a dollar.

"When I marry, I'll better my condition—not make it worse," was the unspoken thought of more than one.

"Where are you boarding?" asked Mr. Blair indifferently, two or three weeks after Adrian's marriage.

"Nowhere," was the reply, "we are at housekeeping."

"What?"

"At housekeeping."

"What is your rent?"

"Two hundred dollars, and a half of that my good little wife is to pay in music lessons to our landlord's daughters. We have two pleasant rooms in a third story, I furnished these with the money it would have taken for the bridal tour. Rosa has the use of the kitchen, and insists on doing her own cooking and house work for the present. I demurred, and do demur, but she says that "work is worship," if performed conscientiously and cutifully, as she is performing it. And with this we are very happy, Mr. Blair, as you shall witness. To-morrow you must go home with me, take tea, and spend the evening."

Mr. Blair accepted the invitation. He had met Rosa occasionally before her marriage, and knew her to be a bright, accomplished young woman, fitted to move in refined and intelligent circles; and he felt some curiosity to see her in the new position of mistress and maid to her own household. The Third Avenue cars bore the two men a long distance from the city's throbbing heart, to the more quiet exteriors, where they alighted, and after a short walk, entered a modest looking house with well attended shrubbery in a little front garden. To the third story they ascended, and there the young wife met them. Not blushing and with stammering apologies for their poor home, but with such ease and sweet self-possession, and such loving smiles about her lips that Mr. Blair found himself transferred to an earthly paradise. As soon as time came for observation, he took note of what was around him.

The furniture of the room into which he had been ushered, could scarcely have been plainer. In the centre stood a small breakfast table, covered with a snowy cloth and set for three persons. Four cane-seat chairs, a work stand, a hanging shelf for books, and a mantel ornament or two, of no special value, an ingrain carpet on the floor, and plain white curtains, looped back with blue ribbons, made up the complete inventory, for there was a piano against the wall, the dark case and plain style of which showed it to be no recent purchase. The instrument had been Rosa's as the observant visitor correctly inferred.

After a pleasant talk of some minutes Rosa left the room, and not long after returned, bearing a tray on which were tea, toast, butter, biscuit, cold tongue and sweetmeats. There was a beautiful glow on her face as she entered, but nothing of shame or hurt pride. With her own fair hands she arranged the table, and then took her place at the head to serve her husband and his friend. The heart of Mr. Blair glowed and stirred with a new impulse as he looked into the pure, sweet, happy face of the young wife, as she poured out the tea and served the meal which she had prepared.

After supper Rosa removed the things, and was absent nearly half an hour. She returned through her chamber, which adjoined their little parlor, breakfast and sitting room, all in one, with just the slightest change in her attire, and looking as fresh, happy and beautiful as if entering a drawing room full of company. The evening passed in reading and pleasant conversation.

As Mr. Blair was about retiring, Adrian said: 'Do you think now that we were fools to marry?'

Rosa stood with her hands drawn within the arm of her husband and clasped, with a face radiantly happy.

A shade crept over Mr. Blair's countenance.

"Not fools, but wise as others might be if they were courageous enough to do as you have done, Mrs. Adrian;" and he took the young wife's hand. "I honor your bravery, your independence, your true love that was not overshadowed by worldliness, that mildew of the heart, that blight on our social life. You are a thousand times happier in your beautiful seclusion than any fashion-loving wife, or slave to external appearance, can ever be."

"I love my husband, and I live for him." Rosa leaned close to the manly form by her side. "I understood, when we were married, that he was a life toiler; that our home was to be established and sustained by the work of his hands, and I understood, as well, that I was not his superior, but only his equal, and that if it was right and honorable for him to work, it would be no less right and honorable for me. Was I to sit idle, and have a servant to wait on me when his was a lot of toil? No, no, no! I had my part to perform as well as he, and I am performing it to the best of my ability."

"You are a true woman, a wise woman, a good woman," said Mr. Blair, with ardor, "and you will be as happy as you deserve to be. I thought Harry a fool to marry on a thousand dollars, and told him so. But I take back my words. If such women as you were plentiful we could all marry, and find our salaries ample. Good night, and may God bless you."

And the bachelor clerk, who could not afford to marry on fifteen hundred a year, went to his lonely home—lonely, though peopled thickly—and, sitting down in his desolate chamber, dreamed of the sweet picture of domestic felicity he had seen, and sighed for a sweet hiding place from the world, and all its false professions and heartless show.

The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

A VOICE FROM JUNIATA.

Juniata County has lately had her teachers in educational convention assembled. A synopsis of the labor of "nine sessions" has been published to the world; we have perused it, and as a literary production, and an exposition of the *status* of the public enlighteners of that part of our Commonwealth, it is decidedly refreshing. In order that our readers in general, and the teachers of this county in particular, may have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the labors of that body, we will give a portion of them in homeopathic doses, protesting, however, against the reporter's method of spelling some words, which is not in accordance with any standard of orthography that we wot of.

"The *proceeding* of the Juniata County teachers association" informs us that 'the house was called to order by J. B. Porter, *ex officio*;' and an "executive committee" was appointed, which "reported the following items, for the *afternoon session*, viz:—orthography and syntax." It appears they did'nt follow that program, for the next item is—"A Wilt lectured on orthography," and the next—"Mr. Owens lectured on syntax, also, parsed and *analized* sentences." We wonder whether the reporter heard Mr. W's lecture, or Mr. O. "analize." We rather think not, for the next item is thus introduced—"The following evening's subject for discussion, viz:—Are all men of equal mental abilities?" (!) After being discussed "the subject was laid on the table." That was the proper place for it.

Thus ends "session 1st." In "session 3d" we are informed that "the subject laid on the table at a former session was then resumed." How this could be done without a reconsideration of the former motion, we are at a loss to know. Whose "rules of order" do you observe, gentlemen? But we will not quibble about rules, for the important subject of "mental abilities" is again before the concentrated wisdom of Juniata county: and, "on motion of Mr. Zimmerman, the subject was amended as follows:—Would all men be of equal mental abilities, if physical causes were removed?"(!!) Most profound question! and one that indicates the wisdom of the age. A half century ago no one would have broached so deep, so philosophical and so metaphysical a question, yet to-day we are told that it "was *ably* discussed" by the common school teachers of the aforesaid county. No doubt of it. Why didn't they decide it, too? "The more's the pity." Query—Could "mental abilities" exist if "physical causes" were removed? The ladies, it seems, took an active part; for we are told that one read an essay "in clear and graceful manner," and another had a production "on the present age, which was well composed and gracefully read." Judging from the flattering terms in which he alludes to their performances, we are decidedly of the opinion that the reporter is an unmarried man.

Among others the following was discussed:—"Whether does the primary or advanced school, require the most talent, tact and labor?" We like that wording very much.

Nothing of importance seems to have transpired for several sessions, save that some one "was appointed a committee," to escort some one else "from the rail-road station to town." Then "on motion, the following *resolutions was received* and adopted."

"WHEREAS, a certain practice prevails in some districts of this county of employing teachers from other counties; who manifest no interest in the cause of education, and neglect to attend either District Institutes or County Associations. Therefore

Resolved, that we hold all such men as unworthy of the character and confidence of the teachers, and hope that Boards of Directors will cease to give employment to such impostors."

All of which we respectfully submit to some "foreigners" in this county.

The committee on resolutions prefaced and illuminated their work thus:—"Whereas, the great and important cause of education is *powerfully augmented* by the proper exertions of those who are engaged as teachers, &c. That is lucid and to the point. We want the "cause' increased, and the "effects" will be naturally greater.

But the most prominent feature in the whole "proceeding," is the self-laudation which stands out in bold relief in every paragraph. No one read an essay but it was *very* "interesting," and performed in a "*clear* and graceful manner;" no one delivered a lecture but in an "able and interesting manner," all the impressions you may have received to the contrary notwithstanding; and if we take the reporter's word only, they must have had a very "interesting" time, indeed.

We do protest against the practice which prevails in some sections, of every teachers' institute "trumpeting" its own fame. If there is any virtue in such associations, and if their performances merit any applause, let the *world* say so. Though you will have to wait some time for the verdict, yet it will come, and in your favor, too, if you deserve it. So long as the proceedings of such conventions are just subjects for common-place remarks and derisive criticism, just so long there is no manner of use in talking about raising the standard of the profession. The profession will rise and seek its level just in proportion as its members will endeavor to attain that moral and intellectual dignity that should characterize them.

We have yet to see the rule that makes it incumbent upon the Secretary of teachers' associations to act as chief applauder and general critic of its exercises. It is not in the program. It is an absurd practice which is deleterious to, and not at all calculated to enhance the interests of the teachers' calling. Of this our Juniata brethren seem to be ignorant. On the whole, we think the importation of some foreign "impostors" would "powerfully augment the cause" in that county,—provided they could be coerced into attending the "Institutes,"

S. S.

AN EXCELLENT BLACKBOARD.

We are indebted to Prof. J. W. Dickerson for the following invaluable recipe for preparing blackboard surface; and, at his request, we publish it. School Directors, contemplating the erection of new school houses, or remodeling old ones, will find it the cheapest and most durable surface than can be made.

A good and cheap blackboard surface has long been the great want in schools of every grade. The following recipe will, it is thought, more fully supply that want than any heretofore in use. It is the result of much careful experiment, attended invariably with satisfactory results. All the blackboards in the Millersville State Normal School are made from this recipe.

For twenty square yards of surface.

4 pks of white finish, or white coating,
4 " *clean, fine, sharp* sand
4 " Ground plaster,
4 lbs. Lamp-black,
4 gals. Alcahol or pure whiskey.

Mix well together; small quantity at a time. Put the black coat on instead of the white coat of plaster. An *old* surface should be moistened before applying this mixture.

Some care is necessary in making and putting on this mixture but when well made and well put on it is a most excellent, durable and cheap blackboard. *Cut out this recipe and preserve it.*

REMARKS OF MR. HOPKINS,

OF WASHINGTON,

On the resolutions for the appointment of a Committee to investigate alleged corruption.

Mr. SPEAKER—I confess to some surprise at the opposition that has been made to this resolution, as well as at the range the discussion upon it has taken. When I had the honor of submitting it to the House on Friday last, I supposed as a matter of course, it would be allowed to pass without objection, but in this I have been disappointed. Now, sir, what is this resolution, and what does it propose to do? The answer to this interrogatory is in the preamble. It affirms that it has been alleged, and is believed by many of the citizens of the Commonwealth that improper influences were used in procuring the passage of an act of the last session, entitled "An Act for the commutation of the Tonnage duties." Sir, is this true? It is true, I say, that these allegations are believed! If so, then I submit, whether it is not, in the language of the preamble, "due alike to the parties implicated, and the public at large, that an investigation should be had, in order that truth may be vindicated, and justice done to all." Well Mr. Speaker, who doubts that this belief prevails to a very considerable extent throughout the State? I do not suppose that there can be a man found any where, who reads the papers, that does not know that these allegations have spread broadcast over the county for months, and that an impression has thereby been made on the public mind that can only be removed by an investigation, and acquittal, by an impartial committee. But the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Dennis) does not think that the House possesses the power to investigate the acts of the Legislature of 1861. That body the gentleman tells us, is dead to all intents and purposes. Sir, has it come to this?—Have we really descended so low in the scale of decay that bribery and corruption may run riot in our Legislative Halls, and subsequent Legislatures posses no power to investigate the allegations of fraud, however gross they may have been. That legislators may be bought and old like cattle in the market.—In a word, that the whole revenues of the Commonwealth may be bartered away for the personal aggrandizement of faithless, corrupt representatives, and the people have no redress, because, forsooth, the House has no power to inquire into the acts of its predecessors.

Sir—this cannot be. If such a monstrous doctrine can be sustained, then I ask the gentleman from Philadelphia—what have we left of our Government worth contending for? Nothing sir, absolutely nothing. Wicked and unjustifiable as is the present rebellion, which is attempting to overthrow the Government, what will we have gained when it shall have been crushed out, (which I trust in God may be speedily done,) if it be conceded that there is not sufficient vitality in the Government to vindicate its if against the acts of venal men? But, Mr. Speaker, I subscribe to no such a humiliating heresy. I maintain that it is a living, vital principle, possessing all the essential elements of self-preservation, including, of course, the inherent power to investigate fraud, wherever found to exist, and although the "body" may be "dead to all intents and purposes," yet the individual members who composed the body may "still live," and may be tried and, if found guilty of misdemeanors, may be punished. This, sir, is the only rational theory in well-organized society. But the gentleman from Philadelphia urges another objection to this resolution. He asks, with apparent sincerity, "Who are the people demanding this scrutiny?" The gentleman from Alleghany (Mr. Williams) has answered this question most triumphantly. He has pointed to the verdict at the ballot box, where the people spoke with an emphasis that cannot be misunderstood, and which may not be disregarded.

Sir—cast your eyes over this Hall and see how many there are who occupy seats on this floor, who voted for the repeal of the tonnage tax? You will find that, with the exception of Philadelphia, there is but a single man, (the gentleman from Warren,) and yet, sir, in the face of this unmistakeable indication of the popular will, we are asked, and that too, in rather a defiant tone, "Who are they that demand this scrutiny?"

Another gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Abbott) assails this resolution in another mode. He thinks that "it is open to the suspicion that it was prompted by other motives than a desire to make an investigation." Waving, for the present, comments upon the *exceeding good taste* of the gentleman in making this allusion, I will remark that I do not suppose that the motives which prompted the resolution, whatever they may have been, will have much influence in making up the judgment of the House. I may simply observe, however, that were I disposed to impugn motives, I might, perhaps, find as strong ground for challenging the integrity of his, in opposing the resolutions as he has for suspecting mine for offering it. But, this is not my mode of argument. I am always willing to concede to others the same integrity of purpose that I claim for myself.

The only other remark I have to make on this point is that I offered the resolution in good faith, with no other motive than to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges, and if found to be true, then I hope that the investigation will be followed up by such steps as will bring to condign punishment every rascal, both in and out of the Legislature, who has, in any manner, been connected with the nefarious business. If this be done, may we not hope that it will be the means of driving from the Capitol a class of men, who have for years been prowling about our Halls like a set of vultures, until legislation has become a reproach in the estimation of all pure-minded men. If however, it turns out on the other hand, that these charges are unfounded, or cannot be sustained, then sir, I will be the first man to sign a verdict of acquittal; and this, allow me to add, would be a much more

agreeable duty for me to perform, provided the facts would justify, than could the converse.

Mr. Speaker, I have not deemed it proper to discuss the merits of the act upon which this resolution is based. I have chosen to reserve anything I may have to say on that subject until the bill for the repeal of that act comes up for the action of the House. I shall then hold myself prepared to demonstrate, beyond the possibility of cavil that the repeal of the tonnage tax, with kindred measures which have been carried through the Legislature, within the past two or three years, has taken from the people some eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, and bestowed it upon two corporations.

But, as I have before intimated, this question does not, in my judgment, arise here.—Let us then, sir, have this committee. It is demanded by every consideration of justice, patriotism and public duty, and I trust that we shall not be driven from our purpose by the *fluttering of wounded pigeons*, either in the other end of the Capitol or elsewhere.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY:::::::::: FEB. 7, 1862.

B. F. Meyers, Editor & Proprietor.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats of Bedford County are hereby requested to assemble in MASS MEETING, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 10TH,

as required by the rules of the party. A full attendance is expected. Addresses will be delivered by a number of speakers. Democrats, to the rescue!

JOHN S. SCHELL,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Cameron's Appointees.

Nearly every one of the fledgling buzzards taken under the sheltering wing of that great Winnebago bird, the late Secretary of War, remains snugly seated upon his official perch, just as though nothing had happened and Simon didn't "point down." Like the leeches found in muddy creeks that stick to the limb as long as there is blood to be drawn, these rapacious vermin cling to to the Treasury, no matter what occurs around them, entirely impervious to honor and shame, and determined only to draw the last dime out of Uncle Sam's pocket. When their friend and benefactor, the Hon. Wiggle Waggle, was deposed by the President, if they had had any esteem for his memory or any respect for themselves, they would at least have resigned. But the jingle of new dollars and more lately the rustling rattle of treasury notes afforded a charm that wrought upon their moral sensibilities with irresistible effect. JORDAN, TAGGART & Co., though very unselfish in their patriotism, especially when making political speeches and denouncing what they styled the "corruption of the Buchanan dynasty," could not resign to revenge poor Cameron, whilst such delicious music fell upon their ears. Perhaps, too, they had some doubt as to whether their resignation would be such a loss to Abraham as to constitute the proper degree of vengeance for the slain Winnebago. Or, *per contra*, their intense love of country, perhaps, would not allow them to inflict so great a sacrifice upon the Republic at this criticial time. But should they desire to resign, in our opinion Cameron's appointees ought to be retained in office. There is nothing like uniformity of action in military affairs. The war for the Union could not go on so rapidly and successfully if Cameron's money-changers were hurled out of the Temple of Liberty. Uniformity would be gone. A link in the great chain that is to bind the Union together, would be broken. Officers might dash into ambuscades and make reconnoisances in force in railroad cars, sutlers might carry on their usurious crime against soldiers, contractors might sell the Government ring-bone and spavin by the ton, Wells might "let" and Morgan "operate," but the paymasterships would no longer co-operate in the grand effort for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of peace and liberty to the South. We think, therefore, that Cameron's appointees had better not resign. For the good of the country, they should not be allowed to do so. The harmony of things about the Federal Capital must not be disturbed. Ye who carp at the doings of contractors, keep off your sacrilegious hands! Ye whose faith in Alex. Cummings and Geo. D. Morgan, would not remove mountains, touch not the holy alliance! Uniformity is unity! Interference with office holders, death!

Sudden Death.

We are pained to record the death of Sergeant ALEXANDER CROFT, of Captain Brisbin's company, (now stationed near Cumberland, Md.,) which took place after an illness of 24 hours, at the Bedford Hotel, in this place, on Wednesday evening last. His disease is supposed to have been brain fever. We were well acquainted with the deceased soldier, and in common with a large circle of friends and acquaintance, sincerely regret his untimely loss.

"He sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle,
No sound shall awake him to glory again!"

THE BLAIRSVILLE RECORD establishment is for sale. The *Record* is the only Democratic paper in Indiana county.

OUR PAPER is delayed somewhat by being obliged to wait for the copy of the Auditors' Report.

Abolition Blasphemy.

The *Pine and Palm*, a leading organ of the emancipationists, edited by JAMES REDPATH of Kansas and John Brown notoriety, contains some of the most infamous and impious blasphemy that ever stained the pages of a licentious press. We cannot pollute our columns with specimens of the more offensive of its articles but give the following, without comment, as a sample of the milder effusions of its writers:

"Will you, Messrs. Unionists, not leave off your mouthings, *your platitudes about the Constitution and Union*, your squinting towards Emancipation as a *pis aller* and begin to be in earnest? Can you not *drive beneath the Constitution and soar above the Union*, to rescue Liberty from the surges of despotism, and to place the rights of man upon an immovable basis? We tell you, sirs, there is but one issue, that of Slavery or Freedom—do not then endeavor to conceal it under the euphemisms Rebellion and Union; IT IS CRIMINAL—there is but one alternative, universal liberty or complete despotism. The despised negro, in the name of God and Liberty, has long demanded his right, and God, in *answer to his prayer, now grants the harvest* of his oppressors' systematized wrong, by the infliction of that most appalling scourge, civil war. Will you not now release him? He is the bitter ingredient in the cup which even handed justice commends to the lips of a nation recreant to its vows, and faithless to its trust as standard-bearer in the advance of civil and religious freedom. LET IT DRINK! and in the bitter draught realize the enormity of its crime, and the detestation with which the offended majesty of Heaven regards its impious affence."

ONLY 75,000!

Mr. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, says the Clinton *Democrat*, has submitted to Congress a statement, longer than a President's message, defending himself against the implications of fraud contained in the report of the Van Wyck Committee. He admits that the Government was outrageously swindled in a number of cases; but denies that he had any agency in these transactions. He defends the operations of Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN, of New York, as advantageous and an actual saving to the Government in the purchase of vessels. Mr. MORGAN himself denies that he made $95.000 in three months from commissions. He only made $75,000!

Accident.

This has been, so far, a remarkable winter for sleet and ice—the pavements especially, and even the streets, being in such condition as to require the greatest caution on the part of pedestrians. It is fortunate that more accidents have not occurred. But it is our unpleasant duty in this connection, to record one of a painful nature, which happened to our estimable friend and fellow-townsman, HON. W. T. DAUGHERTY, as he was returning to his residence on the evening of the 25th ult.—the fracture of his leg near the ankle joint. We are gratified, however, to be able to state to his numerous friends that he is doing well, and that he hopes to be up again before many days have passed.

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting AYER'S PILLS, has now been indicted in Toronto, with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime and should be spared no punishment. Some of his trash is still extant and purchasers should be wary of whom they buy. [*Gazette Utica, N. Y.*]

The Bedford Contested Seat.

The committee to whom was referred the matter of the contested seat between Mr. Cessna and Mr. Householder, in the Bedford and Somerset legislative district, by a vote of six to nine, reported in favor of Mr. Cessna, and week before last he was sworn in. The ground of the contest was the fact that the Constitution guaranteed to each County in existence at the time of its formation and amendment, a separate representation, and that Bedford County being in existence at that time, could not be united in a legislative district, against her will with any other County, and thus be deprived of her representation by any legislative provision. Convinced of the justice of his cause, Mr. Cessna prepared an elaborate, powerful and unanswerable argument, and submitted it to the House of Representatives; and although some of the committee who tried the case did not sign the majority report, they were yet unwilling to bring in a report of their own, saying they had not yet fully made up their minds. All the members seem now to admit the justice and fairness of Mr. Cessna's position; while the press of the State generally endorse it.—*Chambersburg Times.*

[For the Gazette.]

CAMP CURTIN, Jan. 27. 1862.

Mr. Editor:

Our company has been for some time faring sumptuously, as a consequence of a most extraordinary treat from the citizens of Colerain Tp., in the shape of a number of boxes, seemingly about bursting with the luxurious dainties which they contained.

The open boxes, however, made an imposing scene that was really inviting; there were the best served turkeys and chickens, sausage truly tempting to the appetite, from 60 to 70 lbs, of fine golden butter, the most magnificent sweet-cakes, the finest pies and scores of other articles that would have done honor to the table of Dives.

For all this festal enjoyment we are indebted, in great part, to John Shoemaker, who had the exquisite kindness to collect the articles and bring them to camp, and partly, to the good people of Rainsburg and vicinity, who so kindly remembered us in their liberal donations. It was not *a dinner* but a *series* of dinners.

There is certainly nothing more cheering to a volunteer abroad, than for him to feel that he is not forgotten at home; that there are kind hearts there whose sympathies are still with him hearts that throb in anxious solicitude at his privations.

Then, too, these feasts contrast so beautifully with the usual crackers and bacon. But do not infer, for an instant, that we wish to enter a complaint against our rations, not by any means; it is not that we love our crackers and bacon the less, but because we love turkeys, &c., more.

Be this as it may, we as a company, shall ever look back on the citizens of Colerain, with the happiest reminiscences.

Perhaps the only return we will be able to make for all these favors, is, to do our duty studiously in the service of our country, which we shall certainly endeavor to do.

J. H. L.

The Tax Bill.

It was understood that the tax bill is now being perfected in its details by the Committee of Ways and Means. It proposes a moderate rate of taxation upon most of the articles of necessary consumption, higher rates on distilled liquors and other articles of luxury; legacies and probates, on passengers, by railroads and other conveyances, newspapers and telegraphic messages. From these sources, taken in connection with the tariff on imports, it is confidently expected after the most careful investigation, that the Government will derive a revenue of at least $150,000,000. This tax will give to the United States bonds a sure specie paying security. The Committee have also considered the subject of a national banking law, which will require the deposit of United States stock as security for the Bank notes that are circulated as currency.

The Attempt to Instruct Our Senators in the Bright Case.

An error occurred in our report of the proceedings of the house of Thursday last in attributing to Mr. Cessna the motion to proceed to the consideration of the resolutions instructing the Senators from this State to vote for the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright. Mr. Cessna recorded his vote with the majority against taking up the resolution.

The more we reflect upon the passage of similar resolutions by the Senate, the more confirmed are we in the conviction that the act was a gross outrage—and this with out reference to the propriety or impropriety of Mr. Bright's expulsion from the United States Senate. This is a question exclusively for the body of which Mr. Bright is a member—a question which it alone is competent to decide in view of all the facts and circumstances of the case. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has no moral or constitutional right to meddle in the matter, or attempt to influence the decision one way or the other. The Constitution declares that the House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its own members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member. It is under the authority conferred by this section that the U. S. Senate is acting in the proceedings against Mr. Bright. The Constitution assumes that each branch of Congress is the proper guardian of its own purity and honor. It is a great stretch of impertinence for members of the Legislature to undertake to control the action of Senators on a question that belongs exclusively to the latter.—*Patriot and Union.*

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The steamer Africa has arrived with Liverpool advices, via Queenstown, to the 19th inst.

The prohibition against the exportation of saltpetre, has been removed.

It is reported that Lord Russell has sent a despatch to the Federal Government hoping that the stone blockade will not be perpetrated at any other port.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The Commissions of Customs have received orders to permit the free exportation of all articles against which a prohibition was recently issued.

It is reported that Earl Russell, in a response to a memorial from the Liverpool Ship-owners Association relative to the stone blockade of Charleston, said he sent a despatch in December, warning the American Government against the ill feeling the proceeding would engender, and that it would lead to the opinion that the reconstruction of the Union was considered hopeless. After the design was carried out he sent another despatch expressing strong hopes that it would not be repeated elsewhere.

It is rumored also that the French and other Governments are taking similar steps.

The *Morning Post* rejoices at the general condemnation of the act, and says it is rousing European Governments to a common sentiment of indignation, and asks why more forbearance is shown America than was the case when Belgium was recognized, particularly as Holland was never guilty of the barbarities committed by the Washington Cabinet?

The *Daily News*, in reviewing Mr. Seward's Trent despatch, says that, although it contains much that is questionable in law, its main positions are correctly based on acknowledged legal principles.

More diplomatic correspondence has been published, including a letter from Secretary Seward to the Secretary of the Navy condemning in strong terms the fact that the Captain of the British schooner James Campbell was taken into New York with the British flag flying under that of the United States, and another note condemning the act of an American commander in exacting an oath from three British seamen captured for a breach of the blockade that they would not undertake a similar proceeding again. The seamen are released from the obligation of the oath.

It is reported that when Minister Dayton submitted the names of twenty or thirty Americans to Count Thouvenel for presentation to the Emperor, on New Year's day, the latter inquired as to the character of the Americans, and Mr. Dayton replied that they were all eligible for presentation to the President of the United States. The result, according to the report was, that no Americans were at the reception.

The Latest.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Observer* suggests the expediency of the intervention of France and England between the Federals and Confederates of America. It says such an act would be approved by the whole world, and intervention would be gladly accepted by both sides.

The Persia arrived at Liverpool on the 18th and the Niagara at Queenstown on the 19th.

MADRID, Jan. 9.—The Sumter, having orders by the Spanish Government to leave Cadiz, has gone to Gibraltar.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Journal des Debats* thinks that Palmerston's intentions toward the United States are not pacific.

The *Temps* in announcing that Mason and Slidell were expected at Havre says no obstacle will be offered to the fulfilment of their mission to France and England. The plenipotentiaries of the South will be allowed to plead for the recognition of the South.

The *Presse* says the French Government will receive neither Mason nor Slidell, nor any other Southern Commissioners.

The *Independence Belge* says that France will assume the initiative in the remonstrance against the blockade of the Southern ports, and England will only afford France moral support.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—It is reported that fresh negotiations have been opened between Austria and Hungary.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—The *Monitieur* says that the partisans in England for the recognition of the South are increasing, and no doubt there are many advocates of the measure in Parliament.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Municipal Election in Wheeling, Va.—Triumph of the Conservatives.

WHEELING, Va., Jan. 27, 1862.

The municipal election at Wheeling, was held on Monday last. A regular Union ticket had been nominated by the Union clubs, which was defeated, as to the important officers of Mayor, City Sergeant and Treasurer, by unusually large majorities; A. J. Sweeney receiving 951 votes for Mayor, and J. W. Panton (Union) receiving 663 votes. Smith McDonald, for City Sergeant, had a majority of 384 votes over John Bishop (Union,) and R. W. Harding a majority of 441 votes over James McConnell the Union nominee for Treasurer. The result of this election seems to be pregnant of meaning, as indicative of the political sentiments of the city of Wheeling in this crisis.

The Sumter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Four Federal steamers and three sailing vessels are now on the alert to capture the Confederate steamer Sumter, and the ship-of-war Constitution is now fitting out at Portsmouth for a similar purpose. Several national ships are lying in port for want of seamen, about 4,000 of whom are now needed by the Navy Department, while Flag Officer Foote is in want of about 1,000 for service in the Western waters. The New England fishermen, it seems, have in large numbers entered the army, there being a slight excess of pay over that of the navy, but in other respects no advantages.

The War Debt.

Mr. Spaulding, of New York, told the House of Representatives on Tuesday that the national debt will amount next July to $650,000,000, and in July 1863, if the war continues, to $1,200,000,000. These estimates are considerably higher than those made by Mr. Chase in December, and as they are made in view of later developments, are probably more correct.

The Relief for Union Prisoners.

Bishop Ames and Hamilton Fish, the commissioners to visit the Confederate States to look after the well-being of our prisoners, had an interview at the War Department to-day with Mr. Stanton and the Adjutant-General. They started this evening for Fortress Monroe, where the negotations with the Confederate authorities for the commissioner's reception will be conducted through Gen. Wool. A petition is in circulation among Congressmen for the appointment of Alfred Ely as third commissioner.

The Remains of Col. Cameron.

A request has been preferred through Gen. Wool, to the Confederate military authorities in Richmond, to permit an agent to visit the field of Bull Run to obtain the remains of Col. James Cameron, and bring them to Pennsylvania. His brother Simon is loth to go to Russia until he has performed this sacred duty.

Diarrhea & Dysentery will decimate the Volunteers far more than the Bullets of the enemy, therefore let every man see to it that he carries with him a full supply of HOLLIWAY'S PILLS. Their use in India and the Crimea saved thousands of British Soldiers; only 25 cts per Box.

—MARRIED—

KOCHENDERFER—MOORE.—On the 30th ult., at the house of the bride's father, by John Smith, Esq., Mr. David B. Kochenderfer, of South Woodberry tp., to Miss Mary, daughter of John Moore, of St Clair tp., Bedford county.

HORN—SHAFFER.—On the 30th inst., at the bride's father's, in Napier township, by the Rev. D. Strayer, Mr. Daniel B. Horn, of Juniata township, to Miss Rebecca Shaffer of Napier.

—DIED—

HECKMAN.—In the upper end of Friend's Cove, on the 20th Jan., Miss Rebecca Heckman, aged 35 years, 6 months and 19 days.

BEEGLE.—On the 18th ult., Sarah Jane, daughter of Mr. Geo. Beegle, aged 11 years, 8 months and 28 days.

NORTON.—At Camp Curtin, Jan. 23, aged 14 years and 11 months. The deceased was a member of Capt. D. W. Mullen's company. The remains were brought home and interred at New Paris, in Napier Township, Bedford County.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled accounts in the Books of J. M. Shoemaker and Co., will please settle the same during the coming court week, either by cash or note, or they will be left at the "squire's" for collection. Also, persons having notes to pay in our hands, would do well by calling on J. M. Shoemaker and paying part, at least, if not all. A word to the wise is sufficient. [Feb. 7, 1862.

Who Wants a Piano?

One of Lighte and Bradbury's Grand Seven Octave Overstrung Rosewood Piano Fortes, entirely new, never having been used at all, can be obtained at a sacrifice, by calling upon the editor of this paper. Lighte and Bradbury's Pianos are considered by musical *artistes*, as equal, if not superior, to Chickering's best. MR. BRADBURY himself is one of the greatest musicians in the world.—Application must be made soon. [Feb. 7, 1862.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER, DR.

To Cash Received from Collectors:

John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	37 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 60
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd. Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillaspie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 49
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	43 99
David Fore, East Providence	"	39 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	98 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	131 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	215 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 30
William Lysinger, East Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, West Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 90
Henry Wertz, Cumberland Valley	"	315 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 60
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, West Providence	"	142 83
A. E. Schell, Schellsburg Borough	"	50 00
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hooger, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 01
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		100 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA CR.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:

Paid Constables for returns, &c.	$243 56
Paid Election Bonds and return Judges	558 55
Paid Assessors	634 55
Paid Road viewers	139 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.	874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases	1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination	10 00
John W. Bull holding inquest (Hughes)	10 12
do do (Kriger)	10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing	197 25
David Over for printing	159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money	420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers	250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief	1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood	81 00
Levi Dodson for pine	2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood	65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees	185 53
L. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler	33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.	25 00
William T. Daugherty do	12 00
John Mower, Esq. fees, &c.	6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary	16 33
E. D. Walker for map	5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors	28 03
Paid for viewing township lines	27 00
Paid damages for opening roads	45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps	200 04
Paid Commissioners to sell Poor House	12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.	58 00
Paid costs on unseated lands	29 37
Paid insurance on Public Buildings	54 00
Paid Freight on State arms	31 12
Paid repairs to Court House	49 75
Paid error in last settlement	66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans	5 00
" Beckley	76 00
" Feightner	79 50
" Pearson	70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners	223 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker	12 00
Paid for Assessment books	31 00
Paid uncurrent money	15 00
Paid Miscellaneous	124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier	50 00
Paid Constables attending court	81 50
Paid Petit Jurors	814 74
Paid Grand Jurors	359 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationery, &c.	10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors	3 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk	70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary	185 00
	9,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$39 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St. Clair	"	28 00
Lemuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumberland Valley	"	109 23
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 53
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	26 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	129 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumberland Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 72
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence East	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence West	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 87
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford township	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	491 21
Henry Wertz Cumberland Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Stoler Liberty	"	429 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black East Providence	"	191 93
John Manspeaker West Providence	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Aldstadt St. Clair township	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolph Hoover Middle Woodberry	"	796 80
Samuel Working South Woodberry	"	468 56
		$0,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts of money due to, and owed by, said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, January 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER,	DR.	
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement		$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861		8,156 11
To amount received on unseated lands		37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer		59
		$18,187 63
CONTRA,	*CR.*	
By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement	13	
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94	
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 09	
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07	
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83	
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30	
Paid David Over do	10 40	
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 67	
		18,187 63

Retailers License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$600 50
Contra.		
By amount paid State Treasurer	$533 12	
By Treasurer's commission	28 38	
By exonerations	33 00	
		$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,		$715 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00	
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00	
By Treasurer's commission	35 00	
		$715 00

Eating Houses DR.

To aggregate amount of License		$60 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00	
By Treasurer's commission	3 00	
		$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$40 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00	
By Treasurer's commission	2 00	
		$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,		$50 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50	
By Treasurer's commission	2 50	
		$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$30 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25	
By Treasurer's commission	75	
By exonerations	15 00	
		$30 00

Billiard Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$15 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$7 12	
By Treasurer's commission	38	
By exonerations	7 50	
		$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861		$10 00
Contra	*Cr.*	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50	
By Treasurer's commission	50	
		$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the sixth day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R.

Trains leave Huntingdon at 7. 30, A. M. (after arrival of morning train West on Penn'a R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10. 15 A. M.

Trains leave Hopewell at 10. 35, A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1.10, P. M., connecting at 1.34, P. M., with trains East and West on Penn'a R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon—close connection East and West. JNO. J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7-2m. Sup't.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

Drawn for February Term 1862

Mithew Murry, John Kerr, Jacob D. Felter, John A. Burns, Samuel Barley, John Lowery, Jacob Miller, (of Henery,) William Foster, George Bennett, John Aldstadt, John F. Lowery, Jacob Ewig, Michael L. Pult, John James, Jacob H. Benser, Joseph Souser, John Dasher, William Gracy, John Holliman, James M. Snowden, James Moore, George Reimund, Samuel Burket, Solomon Adams, Samuel Replogle, Godfrey Yeager, Thomas M. Long, Frederick Miller, George Stucky, James W. Reed, Dewalt Harshberger, David Kochenderfer, William Cook, John D. Lucas, John Layton, Fred'k Kauffman, Dan'l Stoler, John Fickes Esq.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DOCTOR THOMAS F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it (free of charge,) the Recipe and full directions for making and using a beautiful vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c. &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean, and beautiful, also full directions for using PELATREAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a Mustache, in less than thirty days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage) DR. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, PRACTICAL CHEMIST, 831 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

Ayer's Pills.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CTS. PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1. Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of Young Men and those who suffer with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, &c. &c. &c., by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, thro' the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author, C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope. Address CHARLES A. LAMBERT, Esq. Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. [Jan. 17, '62.—2m.

$25 || EMPLOYMENT [$75!

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 23, '61.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted the subscriber on the estate of John S. S. Stuckey, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

Jan. 31.*] JACOB STUCKEY, Admr' [Residing in M. Woodberry tp.

DIVIDEND. The President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike road company have declared a dividend of one per cent on the capital stock of said company payable on demand.

W. H. McDowell,
Jan. 24, '62. *Treasurer.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph H. Corle dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned residing in Union tp. in the county of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan. 24th.] Adm'r.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H. GERE A. B., Principal,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Winter Term will commence on Jan. 13, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
CHAS. H. GERE, A. B.,
Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

FOR RENT.
THE CORNER PROPERTY,

formerly occupied by the late Samuel Brown, as a Dry Goods store, and now in the occupancy of James Farquhar, is for rent. It is the best stand for a mercantile store in Bedford.

January 10, 1862.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that the second account of George F. Riddle, assignee of Israel and Simon Oppenheimer, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, for confirmation, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next,

The account of John H. Rush, trustee of Peter Biddle, of Bedford township.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE. All persons interested are hereby notified, that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday the 11th day of February next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation.

1. The supplemental account of Aaron Reed, executor of the last Will, &c. of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased.

2. The account of John Morse, administrator of the estate of Norman Johnson, late of Southampton township, deceased.

3. The account of Ann Marks, administratrix of the estate of John J. Marks, late of Southampton township, deceased.

4. The account of David Clitz, administrator of the estate of Jacob Clitz, late of Southampton township, deceased.

5. The final account of Jeremiah E. Black, one of the administrators of the estate of John Black, late of Napier township, deceased.

6. The account of Michael Wertz, Esq. administrator of the estate of Joseph P. Carver, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

7. The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq. administrator of the estate of Daniel Means, late of Monroe township, deceased.

8. The account of Elias Dell, Esq. executor of the last Will and Testament of John Snowberger, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

9. The Administrator's Account of Sam'l Woering, Adm. of David F. Brown, deceased.

S. H. TATE, *Register.*
Register's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 8th day of February, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 272 acres more or less, about 150 acres cleared and under fence, with a two and a half story weatherboarded dwelling house, double log barn, granary and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Owen Ash, Hezekiah Barkman and others. Also, one tract of land containing 400 acres more or less, about one acre cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jonathan Owens, John Gordon and others, all situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

Also, One lot of ground containing 1½ acres more or less, all of which is cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Solomon Lidig, Michael Stroup and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Harman Walter,

Also, One small tract of land containing 6 acres, more or less, nearly all cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Bridebam, Charles Colfelt and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Johnson.

Also, all the interest of defendant, John McCanles, in the following described tracts of land, situate in the township of Broad Top, Bedford county, viz: One of them beginning at a post of this, and now, land of William Figard, thence South, 86 degrees West three hundred and twenty perches to a post, (formerly a white oak gone) in the line of land belonging to John Savage's heirs, thence by said land South, one and a half degrees West twenty-nine perches to a post, a corner; thence south eighty-eight degrees West six perches to a spanish oak, a corner: thence South, twenty-eight and a half degrees West twenty-two perches to a post set for a corner; thence by land of Hopewell & Co. North eighty degrees, East nineteen perches and five-tenths to a chestnut; thence South thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-two perches to a post, set for a corner, thence by said last mentioned land, and land now, or late, of John Griffith, North sixty-four degrees, East ninety-nine perches to a linn, (or line,) thence South eighty-seven degrees, East twenty-six perches to a post; thence South sixty-three and a half degrees, East thirty-two perches to a chestnut, a corner; thence North forty-six and a half degrees, East forty-one perches and five-tenths to a post, (formerly black oak, down); thence South eighty-three degrees, East seventeen perches to a post, (formerly chestnut oak, gone); thence North forty degrees, East fifty-two perches to stones set for a corner; thence South fifty five degrees, East thirty-five perches to a post set for a corner; thence North thirteen degrees, West eleven perches to a white oak; thence North forty-nine degrees, East thirty-two perches to a post; and thence North sixteen degrees, West eleven perches to the first mentioned post, in the line of William Figard's land, the place of beginning. Containing 123 acres 152 perches of land, and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. And the other of said tracts adjoining the above mentioned land of John Griffith and others, situate in Broad Top township, bounded as aforesaid, beginning at a red oak, a corner of this and land of said John Griffith, thence South eighty-three degrees, East fifty-seven perches to a hickory, a corner; thence still by said land North thirty-nine degrees, East sixty-six perches to a post or corner; thence still by said land of John Griffith, North seventy degrees, West forty-eight perches to a chestnut, a corner of this and land of Hopewell & Co., and thence by said last mentioned land of Hopewell & Co. South forty-one degrees, West eighty perches to the first mentioned red oak, the place of beginning, containing 19 acres, 123 perches and the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c., and all the above described lands advertised as the property of John McCanles, Def't.

Also, one tract of land containing 177 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Henry Mock, James Barefoot, Jacob Bisel and others; situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Saylor.

Also Two lots of ground, in the town of Marietta, fronting about 60 feet each and extending back about 110 feet, with a two story log dwelling house, and frame stable thereon erected; adjoining lot of Joseph C. Dull, on the South, an alley on the North, and land of Adolphus Ake, on the East, and Public Road on the West; Situated in Union township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Fredrick Corle.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862. Sheriff.

NOTICE. The following named persons, will make application to the next Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for Bedford County, to be held on the 10th day of February next for Tavern License, for the ensuing year:

Frederick Berkhimer,	St. Clair Township,
George Wemmer	Monroe "
Samu'l R. Bottomfield	West-Providence
Levi H. Deihl	Hopewell "
John Hillegas	Juniata "
P. G. Morgart,	Bloody Run Borough
William Dibert	" "
Geo. W. Figard	Broad Top Tp.
Wm. Burch,	South Woodberry Tp.

Clerk's office, Jan. 17. 1862 — S. H. TATE, Clerk.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Tic Doloreux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood!*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, thro' which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting thro' the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the populum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Dec. 27, 1861.—2m.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to ii sure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chest should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

FOR RENT!—The Store Room on the corner immediately south of N. Lyons' Store, now in the occupancy of Messrs. Magill & Hoffmier, Saddlers, is for rent from the first of April next.

Apply to
Jan. 24. Dr. F. C. REAMER.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the second Monday of February, (being the 10th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 17th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, January 17, 1862. *Sheriff.*

LIST OF CAUSES Put down for Trial at February Term 1862.

1 Henry Smith	vs	Reuben Smith
2 Jacob Fahrner	"	John Alsip Esq
3 John Snyder sr.	"	John C. Black
4 J. C. McLanahan	"	A. J. Snively Esq
5 Francis D. Saupp	"	Fletcher & Bannan
6 R. D. Barclay	"	J. Brenneman
7 S. A. Sigafoos	"	Peter Freytet
8 Samuel Blackburn	"	Geo. Blackburn
9 Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
10 Same	"	John Cessna Esq
11 Same	"	Nicholas Lyons
12 Reed, Rupp & Schell	"	Jacob Ritchey
13 J. Filler	"	Poor Directors
14 Hezekiah O'Neal	"	Chas. P. Adams
15 Samuel Lau	"	Peter Hillegass
16 Alexander Hollar	"	Geo. Troutman
17 Noah J. Miller Esq	"	P. G. Morgart
18 David Imler	"	Joseph Crisman

S. H. TATE, Prot.

Prothy's Office, Jan. 17. 2862

DR. WM. B HURD'S.

MOUTH WASH,

A SURE REMEDY FOR A
BAD BREATH,
SORE MOUTHS,
CANKER,
DISEASED BLEEDING GUMS,
NURSING SORE MOUTH,

And the best specific now in use for *any* diseased condition of the mouth. It is particularly beneficial to persons wearing
ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
completely destroying every taint of the mouth, absorbing and removing all impurities, insuring
A SWEET BREATH
to all who make use of it. NO YOUNG LADY OR YOUNG GENTLEMAN who is afflicted with a
BAD BREATH
should delay in applying this remedy, for it is a certain cure, and is approved and recommended by every physician under whose notice it has been brought.
A BAD BREATH
is an offence for which there is no excuse while
DR. WM. B. HURD'S
MOUTH WASH
can be procured.

Many persons carry with them a bad breath, greatly to the annoyance and often to the disgust of those with whom they come in contact, without being conscious of the fact. To relieve yourself from all fears regarding this,
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Cleanliness of the mouth is of great importance to the general health, which is often affected, and not unfrequently seriously impaired, through want of proper attention to this subject.
USE DR. WM. B. HURD'S MOUTH WASH.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
PRICE, 37 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co., Fifth Avenue Hotel; J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d Street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTH POWDER.

This Powder possesses the
CARBONIC WITHOUT THE INJURIOUS PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL,
and is free from all Acids or Alkalies that can in the least injure the Teeth.
ITS ACTION BEING ENTIRELY MECHANICAL—POLISHING WITHOUT WEARING THE ENAMEL.

Dr. Wm B. Hurd's Tooth Powder
IS RECOMMENDED BY ALL EMINENT DENTISTS.
Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price 25 cents per box.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

TOOTHACHE DROPS

FOR THE CURE OF
TOOTHACHE
produced by exposed nerves.

It is particularly adapted to all cases of children afflicted with
TOOTHACHE.
Parents can relieve themselves from that distressing weariness caused by
LOSS OF SLEEP,
and their children from great suffering, by keeping a bottle of
DR. WM. B. HURD'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
in the house.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.
Price, only 12 cents per Bottle.
A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel, J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold in Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, and by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

NEURALGIA PLASTERS,

FOR THE CURE OF
NEURALGIA
or Toothache produced by colds.
LOCAL NEURALGIA
is immediately cured by their application.

They act like a charm, and are perfectly harmless in their nature; do not produce a blister, and leave no unpleasant results.

Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters
never fail to give satisfaction to all who test their virtue.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, No. 77, Fourth Street, Brooklyn, E. D.

Price, only 15 cents each.

A liberal discount made to dealers.
Address Principal Office, Tribune Buildings, No. 1, Spruce Street, New York.

Sold also by Caswell, Mack & Co. Fifth-Avenue Hotel J. & I. Coddington, 715 Broadway; D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

Sold ind Philadelphia by Dyott & Co., 232, N. 2d street, an. by O. S. Hubbell, 1410, Chestnut street.

Dec. 13—1y

LIST OF GRAND JURORS, Drawn for February Term, 1862.

John Richey, Esq., Foreman, Alvy Boylan, Thomas Growden, William Gray, Frederick Mench, Samuel D. Broadt, David Roland, sen. William Derrman, Joseph Fisher, Esq., Michael Wareham, James H. Frazier, Andrew Dibert, George Mock, Henry Wertz, William Ritchey, (of William,) Michel Brengle, David F. Buck, Samuel Drenning, Esq., Henry W. Smith, Jabob L. May, John Corley, Jr., Michael Wertz, Ab'm Johnston, John Brown, Esq.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,
THE NEW REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM.

A NEW REMEDY, A CERTAIN REMEDY, { FOR ACUTE RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, *RHEUMATISM OF EVERY KIND;*

No matter { HOW STUBBORN, HOW LONG STANDING, *PROPYLAMINE* WILL CONQUER IT, WILL CURE IT.

WHAT IT HAS DONE, IT WILL DO AGAIN.

DOCTORS READ, DOCTORS EXAMINE, DOCTORS TRY IT.

THE BEST TESTIMONY, BEST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

DOCTORS KNOW IT, PATIENTS BELIEVE IT, TRIED AND TRUE.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

(FROM OFFICIAL HOSPITAL REPORTS.)

MAY 19, 1860.—Ellen S., æt. 28, single, never was very strong. Two years ago she had an attack of acute rheumatism, from which she was confined to her bed for two weeks, and subsequently from a relapse for four more. She has been well since then till last Saturday; while engaged in house-cleaning she took cold, had pain in her back, felt cold but had no decided chill. Two days later her ankles began to swell, which was followed by swelling of the knee joints and of the hands. She has now dull pain in her shoulders, and her knuckles are very tender, red and painful; both hands are affected, but the right is most so. This, then, is a case of acute rheumatism, or, as it is now fashionably called, rheumatic fever. It is a well marked typical case. We will carefully watch the case, and from time to time call your attention to the various symptoms which present themselves. My chief object in bringing her before you now, is to call your attention to a remedy which has recently been recommended in the treatment of rheumatism. I mean *propylamine.* Dr. Awenarius, of St. Petersburg, recommends it in the highest terms, having derived great benefit from its use in 250 cases which came under his care. Various commendatory testimonials respecting it have appeared in our journals, and I propose therefore to give it another trial. I must confesss I am always incredulous as to the worth of new remedies, which are vaunted as specifics; but this comes to us recommended so highly, that we are bound to give it a trial.

SAME CASE FOUR DAYS LATER!

MAY 23, 1860.—I will now exhibit to you the patient for whom I prescribed Propylamine, and who was then laboring under an attack of acute rheumatism. She has steadily taken it in doses of three grains, every two hours, (intermitting it at night). The day after you saw her, I found her much more comfortable, better than she expected to be for a week or more, judging from her other attack. (The patient now walked into the room.) The improvement has steadily progressed, and you cannot fail to notice a marked change in the appearance of her joints, which are now nearly of their natural size. Thus far our experiment would have seemed very successful; but gentlemen, we must wait a little while before we can give a decided opinion as to what is to be the result.

Here is another patient who was placed on the use of the same medicine on Sunday last; she has long been suffering from chronic rheumatism, and I found her at that time with an acute attack supervening upon her chronic affection. The wrists and knuckles were much swollen and tense. She took the chloride of propylamine in three grain doses every two hours, and you will perceive that the swelling of the joints has much diminished.

THREE DAYS LATER!!

MAY 26, 1860.—This is the case of acute rheumatism treated with propylamine, the first of those to which I called your attention at our last clinic. She is still very comfortable, and is now taking three grains thrice daily.

In this case it has seemed to be followed by very satisfactory results. The second case to which your attention was called at our last lecture, has also continued to do well. I will now bring before you a very characteristic case of acute rheumatism, and if the result be satisfactory, *I think, as good jurymen, we shall justly render our verdict in favor of propylamine.*

He is a seaman, æt. 26, who was admitted a few days ago. Has had occasional rheumatic pains, but not so as to keep his bed, until eight days ago. The pains began in his right knee, subsequently affected the left knee, and later, the joints of the upper extremities. These joints are all swollen tense and tender. His tongue is furred; skin, at present, dry, though there has been much sweating. His pulse is full and strong, and about 90. He has now used propslamine for twenty-four hours.

This gentleman is what may be called a strictly typical case of acute rheumatism. There was exposure to cold and wet, and this exposure is followed by a feeling of coldness, severe articular pain, beginning as it usually does, in the lower joints. There is fever and the profuse sweating, so generally attendant on acute rheumatism.

I did not bring this patient before you with the intention of giving you a lecture on all the points connected with rheumatism, but to again give a trial to the new remedy we are testing, and to exhibit to you this typical case, as I have called it, than which there could not be a fairer opportunity for testing the medicine in question. We are, therefore, avoiding the use of all other medicines, even anodynes, that there may be no misgivings as to which was the efficient remedy. You shall see the case at a future clinic.

THE RESULT.

A FAVORABLE VERDICT.

JUNE 9, 1860.—The next of our convalescents is the case of acute rheumatism before you at our clinic of May 26th; which I then called a typical case, and which it was remarked was a fair opportunity for testing the worth of our new remedy. It was therefore steadily given in three grain doses every two hours for four days. The patient has got along very nicely, and is now able to walk about, as you see. *I do not hesitate to say that I have never seen as severe a case of acute rheumatism so soon restored to health as this man has been, and without being prepared to decide positively as to the value of the remedy we have used, I feel bound to state that in the cases in which we have tried the Chloride of Propylamine, the patients have regained their health much earlier than under the treatment ordinarily pursued.* I wish, gentlemen, you would yourselves try it, and report the results.

For a full report of which the above is a condensed extract, see the Philadelphia *Medical and Surgical Reporter.* It is the report after a fair trial by the best medical authority in this country, and makes it unnecessary to give numerous certificates from astonished doctors and rejoicing patients.

A SPEEDY CURE,
AN EFFECTUAL CURE.
THE SAME RESULT
IN EVERY CASE,
WHENEVER TRIED,
WHEREVER TRIED.
WHAT IT HAS DONE,
IT WILL DO AGAIN.

Bullock and Crenshaw, a firm well known to most medical men, by whom the Elixir Propylamine has been introduced, have sold to us the exclusive right to manufacture it according to the original recipe, and we have made arrangements of such magnitude as to enable us to scatter it broadcast amongst suffering humanity.

A WORD TO DOCTORS.

If you prefer to use the same remedy in another form, we invite your attention to the
PURE CRYSTALIZED CHLORIDE PROPYLAMINE,
PURE PROPYLAMINE LIQUID,
PURE PROPYLAMINE CONCENTRATED,
PURE IODINE PROPYLAMINE,
of which we are the sole manufacturers.

☞ We claim no other virtue for the Elixir Propylamine than is contained in Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine,
THE ELIXIR IS
MORE CONVENIENT,
AND ALWAYS READY
FOR IMMEDIATE USE,
AND MAY BE TAKEN
ACCORDING TO DIRECTIONS,
BY ANY ONE,
BY EVERY ONE,
WHO HAS RHEUMATISM OF ANY KIND
At 75 cts. a Bottle.

Orders may be addressed to
PROPYLAMINE MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, Room No. 4,
S. W. Cor. FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.,
Philadelphia.

Or to either of the following
Wholesale Agents.
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
FRENCH, RICHARDSON & CO.,
JOHN M. MARIS & CO.,
GEO. D. WETHERELL & CO.,
PETER T. WRIGHT & CO.,
ZEIGLER & SMITH,
ELLIOTT, WHITE & CO.,
Dec. 6, '61-1yr. PHILADELPHIA.

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss. AT an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of Attorney Shannon the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe township, dec'd, to wit: Joseph and Daniel Sleighter, and Nicholas Sleighter, Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died, and afterwards was intermarried with John Hall, leaving issue Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham and Nicholas Garlick, and Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford county, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is not known; Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James McFarland, deceased, John Sleighter, David Sleighter, Louisa Ann, intermarried with Barclay Markle, Matilda, intermarried with Solomon Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick; Joseph Sleighter, all residing in Bedford county, and William Sleighter, residing in Blair county, California; to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said county, on the second Monday (10th day) of February next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said Daniel Sleighter, deceased, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county for that purpose directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

(L. S.) In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, on the 22d day of November, A. D. 1861.

Attest, S. H. TATE, Register.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff. Jan. 10, '62.

SOMETHING NEW!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
DOWNER'S
PATENT HEMMER AND SHIELD,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this
Remarkably Simple and Novel Invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of price,
25 CENTS,
Descriptive Circulars furnished on application.
A liberal Discount to the Trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 Per Month can be Realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
442, *Broadway, New York,*
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

January 3, 1862.—[3m.]

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned have just opened a large and elegant assortment of
FALL & WINTER GOODS.

We respectfully solicit a call by all in search of great bargains. The old credit, no pay system, having exploded—for the present, our terms will be—Cash, or Produce.

Nov. 1, '61. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop *Railroad*—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable. &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground iu Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouai river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixtry acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great nationdl or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO.

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

Lot of ground in Dacotah City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*.

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VARIETY STORE.

The undersigned having just returned from the city, invites the attention of the public to her

New and Elegant

assortment of fancy and staple Dry Goods, such as MERINOS, ALL WOOL DELAINES, SACK FLANNELS, SHAWLS, CORSETS, SKELETON SKIRTS, LADIES' SHOES, BONNETS, RIBBONS Calicoes, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, a large quantity of TOYS and PERFUMERY; and a general variety of goods usually found in Ladies' Fancy Stores.

The undersigned returns thanks to her old friends and customers and solicits a renewal of their patronage. TERMS:—Cheap as any other store of the kind in the country.

Nov. 16—3ms.] M. C. FETTERLY.

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS, has just received from the city her usual large stock of rich and handsome FALL AND WINTER GOODS: Such as Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientique Silks, at 50½ cts. per yard.

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Ladies' Coats and Mantillas; with a rich lot of Furs—Such as Capes, Muffs and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of Black Silk Velvet, Black and fancy Straw Bonnets, with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c. &c.

A new style of WOOLEN GOODS; Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with Embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c. and all kinds of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at six, eight, ten and twelve and a half cents per yard for cash.

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts without further notice, and by so doing save costs.

S. E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Thomas J. Blackburn, late of Napier township, Bedford county, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Napier township, aforesaid, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd., to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. HULL, Ex'r.

January 10, 1862.—6t.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the undersigned, whether by note, book-account, for costs, or otherwise, will please attend to the settlement of the same, on or before the 15th day of March next, or they will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. This is positively the *last* notice that will be given.

WM. S. FLUKE.

January 10, 1862.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

AT a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at Bedford, in and for said county of Bedford, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1861, before the Judges of the same Court.

Upon the petition of the freeholders residing in the vicinity of Boydstown, in said county, setting forth "that two public alleys, were laid out in the said town of Boydstown, in the year 1816, by Rev. Alexander Boyd, the proprietor, and then private owner; both beginning at points on the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road, upon the South, and running thence North 57 degrees East to the old State Road on the North. The one of the length of —— feet and the other of the length of —— feet; and both of the width of 16 feet, the first being the alley between lots Nos. 41 and 42; and the second the alley between Nos. 45 and 46, so numbered upon the original and general plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, three other alleys, beginning at points on the Turnpike road aforesaid on the South, and running thence North thirty degrees East to said old State road aforesaid. The one of the length of —— feet, next of the length of —— feet, all of the width of 16 feet, the same being the alleys between Nos. 23 and 25, and 15 and 17, and 7 and 9, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydtown, also, three other alleys laid out as aforesaid in said town, South of the Turnpike road aforesaid, all beginning at points on said Turnpike on the North, and running thence South thirty degrees West, two hundred and twenty feet to a twenty feet alley, the same being alleys between lots Nos. 8 and 10, and 16 and 18, and 24 and 26, and 32 and 34, so numbered upon the original plot or plan of said town of Boydstown; also, the 20 feet alley on the Southern side of said town-plot, which said alleys have become useless, inconvenient, and burdensome to the inhabitants of said town and vicinity.

Wherefore the Court do order and direct that the parties in interest be notified by publication in the county papers to appear at the next Court of Quarter Sessions to show cause why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

BY THE COURT.

S. F. TATE, Clerk.

Dec. 2, 1861.

FINKLE & LYON
SEWING-MACHINE CO.,
538 *BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.*

NO person who contemplates purchasing a Sewing Machine for family or manufacturing purposes should fail to send for one of our Circulars, which contains cuts and full descriptions of the several styles, prices and samples of work, all of which we send by mail free. We claim to have the

BEST SEWING MACHINES IN THE WORLD

For either Family or Manufacturing Purposes. And all we ask is a fair trial. Read the following:

IMPORTANT FACTS.

FACT No. 1.—This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected against infringements or litigation.

FACT No. 2.—These Machines make the lock-stitch—alike on both sides—and use a little less than half as much thread and silk as the chain or loop-stitch machines.

FACT No. 3.—These Machines are better adapted than any other sewing machines in market to the frequent changes and almost endless variety of sewing required in a family. They will sew from one to twenty thicknesses of Marseilles without stopping, and make every stitch perfect. They will even sew from the finest gauze to the heaviest cloth, and even stout, hard leather, without changing the feed, needle, or tension, or making any adjustment of machine whatever.—Is not such a machine best adapted to family use? and if best adapted to family use, why not for every variety of light sewing manufacture? For work too heavy for our Family Machine, we recommend our larger sizes.

FACT No. 4.—These Machines make the most elastic seam of any sewing-machine in use—a fact of very great importance in sewing elastic goods, or goods of any kind, or a bias.

FACT No. 5.—No Machine is more durable or more simple in its construction, or more easily understood. The reputation of these Machines wherever used will fully demonstrate each of the above facts.

FACT No. 6.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

FACT No. 7.—These Machines took the Highest Premium at the New Jersey State Fair.

FACT No 8.—These Machines took the Highest Medal at the American Institute, in the City of New York, together with the Highest Premium for fine Sewing-Machine Work.

FACT No. 9.—These Machines took both the Highest Premiums at the Mechanics' Fair, Utica,

FACT No. 10.—These Machines can do the same thing generally, whenever properly exhibited in competition with other first-class Sewing Machines. But we have space for only one fact more—it is the most important Fact of all

FACT No. 11.—*We warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other Sewing Machine in market, or money refunded.*

☞Send for a Circular. AGENTS WANTED.

Address,

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

No. 538 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Aug. 3, '61. 1 yr.

GO AND
C

REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS'

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and, will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

The undersigned determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I,"

Oct 25, '61. P. A. REED,

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

The very best brand made! No smell! no smoke Not explosive, at Hartley's. Only 75cts. per gallon!

100 BEAUTIFUL LAMPS!
100 SPLENDID LAMPS!

different patterns, from 50cts up. Coal Oil makes the best light known. Don't sit in darkness these long winter nights, when you can have a brilliant light for 1 cent.

Hartley has a complete stock of Iron, Nails and Hardware in general, and will not be undersold by any one. He has the best

OIL FOR MACHINES!

and Oil for Harness and Wagons that is known.

Goods sold for cash or approved produce. Lumber, Rye and Wheat wanted. Call at Hartley's when you come to town.

Nov. 5.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd, having been granted the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

H. J. BRUNER,
Dec. 27th] JAS. HANEY,
Ex'rs.

STRAY CATTLE.

Came to the premises of the subscriber living in Union township, Bedford county, about the 2d of December last, a *BLACK STEER*, with a white back, left ear cut off, and a slit in the under part of each ear; and a red *BRINDLE HEIFER*, with the left ear cut off and a notch in the under part of the same ear, supposed to be about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

MICHAEL SHAEFER.

January 17, 1862.

BLAIR COUNTY
NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY.

FALL TERM COMMENCING AUG. 12TH '61.

DAILY instruction given in the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Boarding $2.50 per week.

Tuition in full English and scientific course $6,82 per quarter of ten weeks.

For circular containing full particulars address

OSBORNE & DICKERSON,
Principals.

July 10th, '61. Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Rorabuck's Compound Chemical Soap for washing clothes and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford, as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

Mrs. Annie D. Shuck, Mrs. Lucinda Mengel,
" M. S. Hartley, " Elmira Over,
Mrs. Mary Elsrode.

J. B. FARQUHAR is agent for the sale of Family Rights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a right he will furnish with enough of the soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Right gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75cts. per week for washing, who by this method can save from $20 to 30 per year.

Don't fail to call.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gurgling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.—1y.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
BETWEEN
HAMBERSBURG, BEDFORD & LATROBE.

On and after Monday, August 19th, 1861, coaches leave Bedford for Chambersburg, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg, at 7 P. M., same evening. Returning, leave Chambersburg, at 7 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) and arrive at Bedford, 7 P. M., same evening.

Leave Bedford for Latrobe, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., making close connection with mail train for Pittsburgh and the West.

Returning, leave Latrobe, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, on the arrival of the train from Pittsburgh, at 9 30 and arrive in Bedford same evening.

RATES OF FARE.

From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50.

N. B.—Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches.

A. J. REESIDE,
Aug. 23, '61 Contractor.

NEW GROCERY.—
CORNER WEST PITT AND JULIANA STREETS.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Groceries, Confectionaries, Tobacco and Cigars, consisting in part of Coffee, brown, crushed, and pulverized Sugars, refined and golden Syrup, baking Molasses, Young Hyson, Imperial and Black Tea, Chocolate, Corn Starch, flavoring extracts, Cheese, Corn Brooms, painted Buckets, Dusting, Wall, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Tooth and Hair, Brushes.

CONFECTIONARIES,

Such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored Jellies, water, butter and sweet Crackers, foreign fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Dates, Currants, Citrons, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Almonds, & Pea Nuts.

TOBACCO.

Congress Plugs, Sweet Plantation, Natural Leaf, Rough and Ready, Lynchburg Smoking, a superior article, Cut and Dry, &c.,

CIGARS.

Operas, Sixes, Half Spanish and a variety of other brands. The Public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market prices, but no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, April 29, 1861.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The partnership heretofore existing between Fork & Ashcom, in the Foundry & Machine business, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The Books of the firm are in the hands of C. W. Ashcom, who is authorized to settle the same.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C.W. ASHCOM,

April 12, 1861.

N. B.—The business will be continued by C. W. Ashcom at the old stand, where all kinds of machinery will be made and repaired.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON.

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at the Bedford Nursery, offers for sale this fall, at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, and Dwarf Pear trees, of the finest kinds. Upwards of 15,000 trees are now under cultivation.

Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, including Brinckley's Orange, Gooseberries that will not mildew. Cherry Currants, size of common cherries, Dutch Currants, Strawberries of finest kinds.—Choicest varieties of

GRAPE ROOTS, RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS,

EVERGREENS, VINES AND CREEPERS.

Fifty Varieties of ROSES, Perpetual Blooming, all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold, for cash, much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injure them very much by exposure.

The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate and can be had fresh from the ground.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise

For further information address a few lines to

T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Pa.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.—

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantoul Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on the first day of October, inst. The accounts are in the hands of Josiah S. Deal, for collection, to whom all dues must be paid.

The line of coaches will hereafter be run by the firm of Deal and Brother.

JOSIAH S. DEAL,
Oct. 11, 1861. WILLIAM DIBERT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Miranda Riddle, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. CRISMAN,
Jan. 3, 1862.—6t. Adm'r.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, at the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at the Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Casting of every description, for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Londerbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

H. C. REAMER

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware

ceived, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render heatty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Cornelius Devore, late of Londonderry township deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
JACOB C. DEVORE,
JOHN C. VICKROY,
Dec. 13.—6t.* *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of James Smith, late of Southampton tp., dec'd. having been granted the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NATHAN ROBISON,
Dec. 27, 1861.—6t. *Administrator.*

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

PIANO FORTES.

REDUCTION REDUCED.

The Best Piano Fortes, at the greatest reduction, ever made in price for cash.

IMPROVE THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE, AND BUY THE BEST, FOR THE CASH AMOUNT OF MONEY.

You never again will get so large a discount for your cash.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME NEW SCALE, GRAND, AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.

THE INSULATED FRAME preserves the original tone of the instrument in all its purity, securing it for all time against that most disagreeable nequality of tone invariably found in all other Iron Frame Piano Fortes. It greatly strengthens the case, and thus keeps the Piano Forte much longer in tune. It gives the instrument a much fuller, richer, and sweeter tone. It adapts the Piano to al climates, and to all changes of atmosphere, and in all respects it is pronounced by our best "artistes" he greatest improvement of the age in Piano Forte construction; producing an instrument acknowledged to be superior to all others made in this country or Europe.

A few testimonials from some of the most eminent Pianists and Musician in the world, in regard to the Superiority of our New Scale Patent Insulated Piano Fortes.

"I have examined the Piano Fortes of Lighte & Bradbury's with entire satisfaction. I know not that there are any others better, either in our own country or elsewhere.

"DR. LOWELL MASON."

"In clearness, richness, and volume of tone, delicacy, elasticity of touch, and fine repeating action, I have never played upon their equal.

"H. A. WOLLENHAUPT."

"In volume, richness, evenness and purity of tone, and in delicacy of touch, they certainly excel, and in that beautiful singing quality so desirable, yet so seldom found.

WILLIAM MASON."

"I have never played upon so rich and heavy a tone Square Piano Forte.

"ARTHUR NAPOLEON."

"I am astonished and delighted with the New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes made by you. There must be a splendid future for Lighte & Bradbury's Piano Fortes.

"GEO. F. ROOT."

"I have never played upon so fine an instrument.

"GEO. F. BRISTOW."

"I consider them as to beauty, richness, fullness, and equality of tone, as well as their agreeable, elastic touch, equal, if not superior, to any Pianos made in this country or Europe

KARL WELS."

"They have all the requirements for a superior interpretation of both classical and modern compositions.

"MAURICE STRAKOSH."

"It affords me pleasure to add my testimony of the many artistes who speak in the highest terms to the superior excellence of your New Scale Patent Insulated Iron Frame Piano Fortes, and I must say that your New Scale very far surpasses all your former efforts, producing an instrument far superior in all the excellencies that constitute a perfect Piano Forte, to any with which I am acquainted.

"THEO. EISFELD."

"Having examined your New Scale Iron Frame Pianos, we must express our delight and pleasure at their superior excellence. For their peculiar rich volume of tone, fine elastic touch, and in all the requisites necessary for perfection in the instrument, we must say, in all our experience, we have seen nothing to compare with them, and we can most cordially recommend them to our friends and the public

"CHAS. FRADEL."
"CARL BERGMAN."

"I take much pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of the beautiful Pianos which I have recently seen made by your firm. In power, quantity, and equality of tone, they certainly excel a while for that peculiarly rich, singing tone, that is so invaluable as an accompaniment to the voices sustaining and blending with it, I have rarely me, with their equal.

"C. BASSINI."

"It is with pleasure I give my testimony to the excellence of your Pianos in general, and especial to the admirable new invention of Mr. Lighte, ny improvement which I regard as the most important yet made in the manufacture of first-class instruments.

"LOUIS ERNST."

"I take pleasure in stating my favorable opinion of your New Scale Iron Frame Piano Fortes. Among many superior Piano Fortes manufactured in New York, they certainly must rank second to none of them for strength, purity, and richness of tone, together with extraordinary vibratory qualities. I have also had frequent opportunities, in the schools, during the past four years, to notice the durability of your instruments, and this under severe and unremitted trials.

"GEO. H. CURTIS."

"The high reputation which they have obtained for their fine brilliant tone, pleasant touch and power, have given them the preference over those of all other manufactures, in the Public Schools of New York, in which over one hundred are now in daily use, some twelve or fifteen of which are in departments where I have had the pleasure of teaching, and where I have used them for the last five years.

"MARCUS COLBURN."

"Being pleased with your steady progress in improving the quality of your Pianos, I cannot refrain from saying to you, after some fourteen years knowledge of them, that the New Scale with Iron Frame, which I have seen, I think the best Piano I ever saw. I say this after having purchased over two hundred of your Piano Fortes.

"F. H. NASH."

Our Square Pianos range in price from $250 to $600.
Our Grand Pianos " " " " " $800 upwards.

All our Pianos are WARRANTED, *without limit as to time.*

Send for a circular, which contains *complete* price list and *descriptions*, and hundreds of references to persons in every section of the country, who have purchased our Pianos.

Address
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
No. 421 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK.

May 10th '61. 1y.

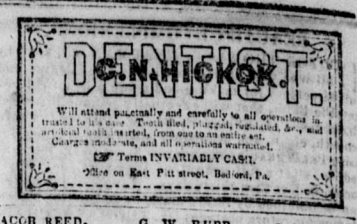
HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann,	Bedford,	Pa.
" John Cessna,	"	"
John Mower,	"	"
R. Forward,	Somerset,	"
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,	Phil	"
J. Watt & Co.,	Pittsbur	"
J. W. Curley, & Co.,		"

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.

[april 19 '60.]

J. E. McGIRR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Office on JULIANNA STREET, same as occupied by WILLIAM M. HALL, Esq.

[april 19,'61.]

JOHN BORDER

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate. JOB MANN

Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The house will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH